

The best way to become popular is to decline holding an office. Judge Waite declined the Presidency, and now everybody praises him for it. If all the other candidates would do the same thing, it might make some one of them popular enough to be elected. Wish they would try it.

**THE RETIREMENT OF Mr. Scarborough** from the Board of Trustees of the Southern Railroad necessitates the choice of a successor to that very important and responsible position. We are glad to see that much interest is manifested among the active and sound business men of the city in relation to the matter of the appointment to be made to fill this vacancy; because this degree of interest augurs well for the selection of a good man, and the exclusion of some very objectionable material that has drifted to the surface. Above all, it is important that a man whose interests are entirely identified with the interests of Cincinnati should be selected. In this regard the city wants no divided love. Nor does she want a man whose garments are tainted with the peculiar odor of sanctity that might arise from a "fertilizing" factory, or from the sepulchre of any dead men's King. Cincinnati has good material for this office, and she ought to select the best.

**THE TWO DROMOS, "Alphabet" Johnston and "Bob" Johnston**, both of them Mayors after a fashion, and both very willing that all the world should know it, amused themselves yesterday by solemnly informing each other that a telegraph wire to Avondale now served as an umbilical cord to connect the two Johnstons, like the twin Dromos. The suburban Dromo, moved by great ambition and little modesty, took upon himself to make some exceedingly free and easy advances, inviting the Alphabet Dromo to "renew" the flirtation for adding the virgin village of Avondale to the Sultanate of the city. Possibly the suburban Dromo may discover that he is generously offering to give away something that he doesn't own. It may come to his knowledge yet that the unconsidered trifle, called by himself, "the good people of Avondale," will have to be consulted before he signs the bill of sale and delivers the village over as a "Slave of the King" to those stale old lovers of his sixteen mills, whom she has twice "jilted." But then, without annexation, our suburban Dromo could never be City Councilman, you know; never could sit in this Episcopalian Council, where men work for nothing and grow rich at it; never could get a chance at that emery wheel for grinding his own personal and particular little hatchet, you know. That is what's the matter with the suburban Dromo.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT.

The government of cities is becoming an intricate problem in this country. Our cities are growing into very large communities of people confined within comparatively small compass. While the great mass of those people are honest, peaceful, and industrious members of these civic communities, multitudes of another class, villainous and vagrant, always gravitate towards large cities, and there constitute what are sometimes known as the "dangerous classes." Where the diversified interests of human pursuits, all legitimate in themselves, are thus made so compact as to space and so intense by the stimulus of rivalry; and where at the same time the cunning of fraud and the violence of crime are mingling their elements with the lawful industry of honest people in order to prey upon their honest gains, there must be instituted and maintained a government of a different order and of greater force than would be either necessary or proper for a rural population.

In Europe, under their more peremptory modes of administering public affairs, municipal governments share in the rigor of public administration. But, in this country, the genius of our institutions is supposed to demand a less rigorous system, a lighter hand on the reins of restraint, a more liberal allowance of what has been called "popular sovereignty." That there should be a suitable degree of indulgence extended towards these sentiments in favor of popular self-government no one would deny. For certainly the best government for any community on the face of the earth is that government where the community would govern itself. But such an Arcadian condition has not yet happened to any community of men; much less is it presumable of communities aggregated in large cities. Magistrates and police officers will there always be needed, until both men and women become angels and boys and girls are enrolled among the cherubim.

The practical question, then, is as to how and to what degree shall our more liberal plans of popular government be made more stringent and prompt in order to meet the exigencies of government in large cities. In the special conditions of things incident to large cities, there must needs be special provisions for insuring the health, the convenience, the comfort, the safety of the people there congregated. Where, in a rural district, a single constable would be ample for the reasonable protection of both person and property throughout a whole township, in a large city the officers of the peace would need the hundred eyes of Argus and the hundred hands of Briarion to secure peace and protection to a single ward. And yet the public sentiment of the country is generally

opposed to any rigor in the administration of municipal government. The sacred rights of the American citizen are so jealously guarded as, in a thousand instances, to give them up to invasion and outrage by criminals and villains, whom the officers of the law might have reached, but dare not. Then, how to strengthen the hands of the law in our cities, without incurring the danger of oppression under color of the law, is the problem to be solved.

Impressed with the importance and the intricacy of this matter, the astute and vigilant Governor of New York has appointed a Commission to consult and devise a plan for the government of cities. That Commission is composed of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of that State; and at its head is placed the eminent jurist and statesman Wm. M. Evans. In such hands, the question is sure to receive profound consideration.

And such a consideration this question deserves. The mis-government and the non-government of American cities should bring a blush of shame to the public cheek, if the public have a cheek, or a blush. There are nowhere among civilized men city governments so expensive as ours. There are few city governments so inefficient, and none so corrupt. Those very people of the "dangerous classes" may become the rulers of our cities. It is no wonder that the spirit of outrage and wrong, of violence and fraud, should so often run riot in American cities. When the wolves become our shepherds, where is there safety for the flock? We shall look with profound interest for the result of the labors of that Commission to which allusion has been made; and shall indubitably hope that this complex problem will receive at their hands such solution as will enable us to form city governments that shall be free from corruption; and that may be clothed with an adequate degree of power to secure both improvements to the cities and safety to the citizens, but without the power to rob the one or to oppress the other.

**THE PAPER SUPPLY** of the country is becoming problematic. It is well known that material for making paper is supplied to but a limited extent; and that the uses and demand for paper have enormously increased within late years. Resort has been had to the fibrous portion of certain woods, and with considerable success. Straw, that was formerly burned on the farmers' fields to get it out of the way, has also been utilized for paper-making to some considerable extent, especially of the coarser kinds.

In view of this common scarcity of paper material, it might be well to turn our attention to the source of paper supply as found in China and Japan. It is a certain fact that the Chinese made and used paper for centuries before its use was known to Europeans. They produce their paper records as far back as the year 94 of the Christian era. With them paper is well made, cheap, and abundant. The paper material, in both China and Japan, is found mostly in the fibrous tissue of the bamboo, and in the bark of a species of their mulberry tree, known as the paper-mulberry.

The paper mulberry can be reared in regions having a climate like ours in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, &c. The bamboo requires almost entire exemption from frost; but will flourish wherever the sugar-cane grows. The bamboo is, botanically, a grass, and not a tree; yet we have seen it growing full sixty feet high, with trunks from eight to twelve inches in diameter. It propagates itself by innumerable shoots from a common stock, or root, precisely as wheat does. Its growth is surprisingly rapid and luxuriant; and if a bamboo "stood" be left to grow unrestrained, it will ultimately become almost a grove of itself. We have counted one hundred and twenty odd of shoots, none of them less than thirty feet in height, proceeding from one common stock.

This furnishes an excellent paper material, of great toughness and delicacy; but has not the whiteness of our cotton or linen made paper. It is, in the hands of our chemists, we can not doubt but that its coloring matter may be discharged or neutralized, and the paper product be made reasonably white. We have a vast area of territory in the South where the bamboo would thrive spontaneously, and furnish an inexhaustible supply of paper-making material with profit to the growers of so useful and beautiful a plant.

This great railroad suit, to which we called attention the other day, wherein the Central Pacific Company had proceeded against the Government in the Court of Claims, and which was pending, by appeal, in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been decided, and against the Government.

The text of the decision, as pronounced by Judge Davis, has been received; but it presents no new doctrines in the law. It is confined almost entirely to the construction of the contract between the Government and the corporation and the acts of Congress referring thereto.

By this ruling of the Supreme Court it is held, that on the Bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and having thirty years to run, with interest payable semi-annually, the Government is primarily liable. That the corporation is not bound to pay the accruing interest on those bonds until the maturity of the bonds; excepting by deduction of one-half of the charges accruing in favor of the corporation for the service of the road in the employ of the Government for transportation of mails, troops, &c., which is held and admitted to be an agreed set-off to that extent. Beyond that the corporation is

not bound to pay any part of said bonds, either principal or interest, until the maturity of the bonds at thirty years from their date. Then the whole, less current reduction by one-half of transportation service, becomes due and payable by the corporation; and in case of failure, the Government has authority to declare a forfeiture of the railroad and all its appurtenances, as indemnity for the Government's liability as principal on the bonds.

A PARTY named Solomon Levison, a jeweler, was recently on trial at New Rochelle for fraud in connection with a diamond ring brought to him for inspection by a boy who had found it. On the boy showing him the ring to learn its value, Levison pretended doubt, and requested permission to take it to New York and have it examined by experts. It was accordingly left with him for that purpose. A few days after, the boy called for the decision and was informed that it was paste and not a diamond at all. The boy observed that it did not sparkle as before; which Levison explained by saying the weather was damp. The boy took it to an expert, who pronounced it paste, worth about twenty-five cents. Then it leaked out through a party named Ball that Levison had sold the diamond for \$175, and replaced it by paste. Suit was brought against Solomon for recovery of the jewel; and on the trial the original owner, who had lost the ring, was found, in the person of a Miss Emmet, who testified that the ring was hers, and that the diamond had cost \$450. So, Solomon proved not to have been a very wise man after all.

**MAJOR BANKS**, now of Mississippi, and who seems to be the coming man for Clerk of the National House of Representatives, was for some time a journalist of this city, and has many friends here who, regardless of political feeling, would rejoice at his success. He is a man of decided ability and of great experience in political affairs, and withal a most genial and polished gentleman.

**SAM. BARD** is a believer in "foreordination"—he says,—"The Washington correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* was ordered a liar from the foundations of the earth." Fact is, Sam., nearly all Washington correspondents come under the same category. Therefore you needn't specify. Make your foreordination general, not specific.

**THE Chicago Tribune** comes out in favor of a third term for Gen. Grant; but wisely wishes it postponed till 1893. We move that Gen. Grant's third term be indefinitely postponed.

#### A TERRIFIC ADVENTURE.

**As Told by the Adventurer.**  
"You are about to witness Monsieur G's ascension," said a gentleman to me, as I entered the enclosure devoted to the aeronautic display. He was an entire stranger to me; but not being superstitious in matters of this kind, as we all suppose, "a gentleman of distinction" to be, I did not object to this curious mode of introduction, and so civilly answered "yes."

"But I shall go further to see it than you will," continued the gentleman; "I intend to ascend with Monsieur G." "You may go farther and I will go," said I. "You are pleased to be witty," said he. "But I intend to make some examination of those upper regions for myself, to ascertain whether the stars celestial are on duty during the day, or whether there is as much a sidereal as the office of our stars terrestrial. Would you like to ascend with us?"

"No, thank you kindly," said I; "in getting into the clouds one might lose one's way; the way is likely to be mist. Every one to his taste; the earth has charms for me that I would not exchange a spindrift of it for cubic miles of the blue empyrean."

Vain declaration! How little did I imagine the horrors that awaited me! How little did I foresee my dreadful fate! In laughing between the heavens and the earth, a spectacle to laughing men, giggling women and innumerable booting boys!

We entered the enclosure. There was the vast slithering bubble, puffing out its hollow cheeks like the face of a fat clown when laughing, and rising and tugging away at the ropes as if impatient to leave our society.

"You will not accompany me?" said my friend; to which I replied in the negative.

"Perhaps the gentleman would assist in cutting the ropes," said the aeronaut, in French, that moment, though I never before or since ventured to exhibit my knowledge.

"Certainly," said I, "with pleasure." "Thank you, said the aeronaut; please take your station."

He and my friend entered the car. I grasped one of the ropes and awaited the order. In a moment more it came. "Cut!" said one voice.

"No, hold on," said another. I was bewildered, and did not budge. When the order cut I did the same, and with the direction to hold on I grasped the end of the rope still near me and "held on." In a moment more I was fifty feet from the ground.

Imagine my suspense! There was I, like a freshly caught fish, dangling at the end of a line, with the balloon repelling the float. I cried out to my friend and the aeronaut, but in vain. The spectators below, thinking I was some aerial acrobat, who was about to turn fifty double somersets and then alight upon his feet before them, cheered sufficiently to drown my voice. The parties in the car could not see me. But by the hat swung occasionally over the side, I knew they were looking to me. I was like a pendulum below them, with only two hinges to sustain the weight of one hundred and eighty pounds (I'm rather stout), and to preserve us from being thinly spread over the ground beneath, from "harding the lean earth" with my human form divine. What an age of terror! The name of St. Paul became a paroxysm; men became nine inches long; and the globe beneath began to look like so many chicken coops.

In the meantime my fingers stiffened, but I clenched the rope with the energy of despair. I had long ceased calling; I had exhausted myself. Suddenly a cold perspiration broke out upon me; I knew my heart-beat was too strong; my arms were slipping down the rope. Just those agonizing moments! Just by inches I approached my doom. First the left hand lost its hold; and then, as I felt the end slipping by the little finger of the right

I gave one brief prayer and fell—out of bed! Being, as I have observed, a portly man, my fall had shaken the bedstead, and the alarmed inmates, aroused from "sweet slumbers," were knocking violently at the door, which had the effect of restoring me to consciousness, when I discovered that my "terrible balloon ascent" was nothing more than a nightmare, superinduced, I am led to believe, by the excitement of the Christmas day, in which I may say I indulged somewhat. No! I will not betray my friends; but allow me to tell you, that such a Christmas dinner as they gave is not to be sneered at.

#### The Prince of Wales' Income.

It is now close on twelve years since the "establishment" of the present Prince took place, on his marriage in 1883. As is well known, the Parliament added £40,000 a year to the inherited £200,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, making together an annual sum of £100,000. The Princess received an annuity of £10,000; and there were besides the abundant savings from the Duchy during the minority, which reached the handsome sum of £540,000. Of this amount, £250,000 was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Sandringham, £100,000 on a suitable outfit; £50,000 on a house, etc., for the estate; while £100,000 more, it was said, would be absorbed by repairs to farm-houses and improvements of farms, as they dropped out of lease, which would leave a balance of about £60,000 on hand. Lord Alington, indeed, declared at the time that the working balance would be scarcely appreciable. The figures, however, seem loose enough, and allow the widest margin, especially in the case of the £100,000 or repairs to the farm-buildings, etc., which would be held over till the occasion served. In a recent semi-official expose, in which the state of the Prince's affairs were set out, it was said that just additional sums had been sunk in the estate, but which had brought no return. This probably refers to the sum set apart for the keeping of the farm-house in repair and the general improvement of the estate. Till it was thus used, however, it must have borne interest. So that the whole income from all sources, including the Prince's own, would have been about £115,000 a year.—*London Society*.

#### Thanksgiving in Danbury.

(Danbury News.)  
It is just as necessary to have poultry for a Thanksgiving dinner as it is to have a Danbury chicken. The Danbury men were going to have poultry for their dinner. Mr. Brigham said to his wife the day before the event:

"I saw some splendid chickens in front of Merrill's store to-day, and I guess I'll get one of them this afternoon for to-morrow."

"I am going to tend to that myself," said Mrs. Brigham quickly.

"But I can't get it just as well; I'm going right by there."

"I don't want you to get it," she asserted. "When I eat chicken I want something I can put my teeth in." And a hard look came to her face.

"Just what I say," she explained, setting her teeth together.

"Do you mean to say I don't know how to pick out a chicken?" he angrily demanded.

"I do."

"Well, I can just tell you, Mary Ann Brigham, that I know more about chickens in one minute than you could ever know in a lifetime. And furthermore, I am going to buy that chicken, if one is bought at all in this house." And he struck the table with his fist.

"And tell you, John Joyce Brigham," she cried, "that you don't know how to pick out a good chicken!"

"You are an unweaned mud-larrier; and if you think a chicken in this house it will go out as quick as a flash!"

"You can put that in your pipe and smoke it as soon as you want to."

"Whose house is this, I want to know?" he fiercely demanded.

She frankly replied at once: "I suppose it belongs to a fat-headed idiot with a wart on his nose; out a woman who knows a spring chicken from a hen-packer cannot be running the house, and as long as she does he can't bring no patent-leather shoes here to be cooked."

"You'll see what I'll do," she yelled, and he pulled his coat on and jammed his cap on his head with a fore-piece over his left ear.

"You bring a chicken here if you think best," Mr. Brigham said; he replied: "You see it I don't," he growled as he passed out and slammed the door behind him.

That evening there was a nice, fine chicken in the pantry, but he didn't bring it. Perhaps he forgot to get it.

Dinner came the next day. Mr. Brigham took his seat at the table, as usual, but it was evident that he had not slept. Mrs. Brigham filled a plate with chicken, mashed potatoes and boiled onions. It was a tempting dish, emitting a delicious aroma. She passed it to Mr. Brigham. He did not look towards it.

"Brigham," said she, "here's your plate."

"I don't want any chicken," he said, looking nervously around the room.

"Are you going to eat that chicken?" she demanded in a voice of low intensity.

"No, I ain't!—Wool! wool! wool!"

She sprang to her feet in a flash, reached over the table, caught him by the hair, and had his face burrowing in a dish of hot potatoes. It was done so quick that he had no time to save himself, and barely time to give utterance to the agonizing exclamation which followed upon his declaration.

"Are you going to eat that chicken?" she hoarsely demanded.

"Lemme up!" he screamed.

She raised his head from the dish and jammed it on the table.

"John Joyce Brigham," she hissed between her set teeth, "this is a day set apart by the nation for thanksgiving and praise. I got that chicken to celebrate this day, and I ain't going to have my gratitude and devotion upset by such a runt as you are. Now, I want to know if you are going to cut up like a man, or are you old skunk into a jelly?"

"I—I'll eat it," he moaned.

Then she let him up, and he took his plate, and one Thanksgiving meal, at least, passed off harmoniously.

"Mr. Jones, now is your health this morning?" "Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked; I slept well, and have not coughed once this morning."

**ELASTIC TRUSS.**  
This new Truss with perfect comfort, and without the least restriction, adapts itself to every form of the body, and is the only one that can be worn under the hardest of clothing. It is made of the finest material, and is guaranteed to cure all cases of hernia, and to prevent the return of the same.

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## DRAWING TABLETS. FORBRIGER'S DRAWING TABLETS, PREPARED BY ARTHUR FORBRIGER, Supt of Drawing in the Public Schools of Cincinnati, O.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Have been prepared to meet the requirements of Primary or District Schools.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7

Are intended for use in Grammar or Intermediate Schools.

**PRICE:**  
No. 1 Tablet.....15 cents.  
No. 2 Tablet.....20 cents.  
No. 3 Tablet.....25 cents.  
No. 4 Tablet.....30 cents.  
Manuals, No. 1, 10c; 2, 3 and 4, 7c each.

The design, arrangement and construction of these Tablets, is directly at variance with that of any other plan ever presented, and below will be found some of the reasons which led to their publication, and practical hints in reference to their use:

- 1. THE CHARM OF NOVELTY** maintained. The different sheets of the Tablet being fastened together, the pupil is unable to see the lesson in advance, and he does not become tired of seeing the designs which are constantly presented to the eye, often far in advance of the lesson upon which he is immediately engaged. Thus the charm of novelty is maintained, and with it increased interest in the study.
- 2. ABUNDANCE OF MATERIAL.** Each Tablet contains sufficient material for a year's work, and a greater number of exercises and more paper than can be found in any of the Drawing Books now published.
- 3. THE SOLID SURFACE.** which is retained to the very last sheet, removes the classiness of spring, which is so objectionable; it being the immediate cause of bad lines in the Drawing Books now generally in use. Irregularities in the surface of the desks do not affect its use in the least. The compactness and solidity prevent the leaves from being ruffled and soiled, while their size does not cause the same inconvenience to the pupils, especially when seated in double desks, which is experienced when using drawing books.
- 4. CONVENIENCE IN EXAMINING.** The sheets being separated from the Tablets, after the completed exercises, should be preserved, and each lesson of the class kept together, either on the shelf or in the envelopes prepared for that purpose, correspondingly numbered on the outside. It will be found much less tedious to examine from FORTY to FIFTY sheets of one lesson, than to handle from FORTY to FIFTY books, and search for that particular lesson in each.
- 5. CAREFUL GRADATION OF EXERCISES.** It will be found, upon examination, that the exercises contained in the Tablets are far more carefully graded than those contained in other Drawing Books prepared for use in public schools. The steps are rendered comparatively easy, making each advanced lesson a logical sequence of the preceding one.
- 6. THE ACCOMPANYING COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S MANUAL.** OR KEY, to each number of the Tablets, enables the teacher capable of teaching other branches, to teach this branch successfully, and therefore make special instructors superfluous.

**TESTIMONIALS.**  
CINCINNATI, May 28th, 1875.  
"FORBRIGER'S DRAWING TABLETS" were introduced into one of our primary grades at the beginning of the present school year. They have proved so successful that Principals and Teachers unanimously favor this introduction into the remaining grades of our schools. I believe that the Tablet system is destined to become the Book system in the schools of our country.

**JOHN B. PEASLEE,**  
Superintendent of Public Schools.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 15th, 1875.  
ARTHUR FORBRIGER, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have had the pleasure of examining your system of Drawing, and can commend it as systematic, well suited to graded schools, and especially that it commends itself as a self-teaching system of Manual.

We shall most probably introduce the system into our schools in the coming year.

Yours very truly,  
G. A. CARRIERS, Supt.

CINCINNATI, April 8th, 1875.  
Prof. Forbriger: Dear Sir—I am a subscriber with cap. your system of Drawing Blocks, since their introduction into this school, and I am convinced that the plan is an excellent one. The lesson cards, and the book to lead by easy steps, to the acquisition of that skill in the formation of lines, and the construction of figures, so essential to correct drawing.

The form of the Tablet, each lesson being ab-

solutely new, while it stimulates the curiosity of the pupil, yet prevents that familiarly with the drawing which breeds indifference.

I sincerely hope that you will be commensurate with their merits.

Yours,  
PETER H. CLARK,  
of Gaines High and Intern. Sch. 614.

RIVERVIEW, Ohio, April 6th, 1875.  
MR. ARTHUR FORBRIGER: Dear Sir—I am a subscriber to your Drawing Tablets, No. 1, the best thing of the kind I have ever seen. I intend to introduce the succeeding numbers, as I find them. This system must prove a success, as it is the only one that can be used by any teacher, and all of his class at once. I intend to introduce the succeeding numbers, as I find them. This system must prove a success, as it is the only one that can be used by any teacher, and all of his class at once.

Another important advantage is, that several grades may be instructed at once. The tablets give to the pupil a key from which to discover the truth, and leave him abundant chance to make use of his own powers. My class are always eager to know what their next lesson will be, as they can not find out until the preceding one is done. The Teacher's Manual, with each number, is very suggestive, and supplies a great need in this direction.

In this your Drawing Tablets bear evidence of your being a practical and enthusiastic student in Art, while too many systems are good in theory, and are successful only because they are good as any other system. This is very evident, for your Drawing Tablets are very much superior to all others. With best wishes, yours truly,

HAROLD B. WILSON,  
Riverdale School.

Published by STROBRIDGE & CO.,  
GENERAL LITHOGRAPHERS,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

#### RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.  
Depot, Fifth and Hamilton. Time, 12 minutes fast.

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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS.  
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